UCCI:

LS/CMI Level of Service/Case Management Inventory

University of CINCINNATI
CORRECTIONS INSTITUTE

Introduction to the LS/CMI

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Objectives

1. Review the principles of effective classification

2. Review the LS/CMI

3. Discuss how to interpret the results

4. Discuss training and certification process

PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE CLASSIFICATION

The RNR Framework

RISK

NEED

RESPONSIVITY

DISCRETION

<u>WHO</u>
to target for intervention

<u>WHAT</u>
to target for intervention

<u>HOW</u>
to target behaviors and thoughts for change

Professional Discretion

Risk Principle

- **Level of service and supervision** should be matched to the **level of risk**

- **Intensive services** should be reserved for **higher risk** individuals

- Overserving low risk individuals **can cause harm**

- Requires a **valid measure** of risk

Central Eight Risk Factors

Antisocial Attitudes

Antisocial Peers

Antisocial Personality

History of Antisocial Behavior

Family

Education/ Employment

Substance Abuse

Leisure/ Recreation

What happens if we violate the risk principle?

Sarah is a
22-year old woman
arrested for shoplifting.
This is her **first police contact.**
She is assessed as
low risk.

What happens if she is sent to
residential treatment?
Put her on
intensive supervision?
What happens to
her *protective factors*?

Will Sarah *Remain* Low Risk?

Need Principle

We can reduce the likelihood of recidivism

by ***assessing*** and ***targeting*** <u>criminogenic needs.</u>

Interventions must be very **focused**.

Criminogenic Needs Reflect Dynamic Risk

✓ Criminogenic

Problem-solving
Decision-making
Anger management
Substance abuse treatment
Family functioning
Reducing criminal thinking

⚠ Non-Criminogenic

Vague or emotional problems
Physical activity
Fear of official punishment
Creativity
Mental health
Appreciation of nature

Responsivity

People respond differently to treatment strategies and correctional environments

"Barriers" to treatment

Assessing responsivity is important to maximize benefits of treatment

Specific	Matching to program and interventions Remove individual barriers to interventions
General	Behavioral and cognitive-behavioral techniques Core correctional practices Social learning techniques

Specific Responsivity
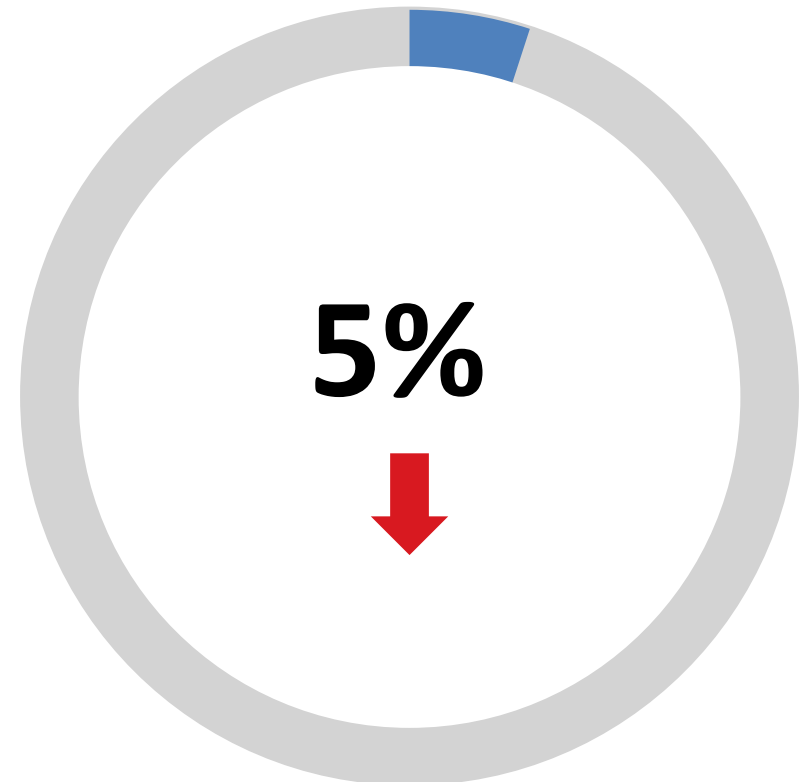
Internal Factors

- Trauma experience
- Cognitive abilities
- Race/culture
- Age
- Personality

External Factors

- Correctional setting
- Transportation
- Homelessness
- Child care
- Facilitator characteristics
- Gang affiliation

Professional Discretion

- Also known as override

- Consider risk, need, and responsivity

- Determine if placements dictated by assessment are the most appropriate

- With general caseloads, overrides should occur 5% of the time or less

5%

Review of the Instrument

	LSI-R	LS/CMI
# Items	54	43 (Section 1)
# Subcomponents	10	8 (Section 1)
# Sections	1	11
Risk/Need	General	General + Specific
Identifies specific needs	Calculate percentages	Provides levels
Responsivity	Not addressed	Addressed (Section 4 & 5)
Includes strengths	No	Yes

Sections of the Instrument

11 SECTIONS:

1. **General Risk/Need Factors**
2. **Specific Risk/Need Factors**
3. **Prison Experience – Institutional Factors**
4. **Other Client Issues**

→ 1-4 supply a more complete picture of an offender's criminogenic needs and prosocial strengths.

5. **Special Responsivity Considerations**

→ 5 captures important responsivity factors.

6. **Risk/Need Summary/Override**
7. **Risk/Need Profile**

→ 6-7 help determine an appropriate risk score and classification.

8. **Program/Placement Decision**

→ 8 aids prog./placement decisions based on risk classification.

9. **Case Management Plan**
10. **Progress Record**

→ 9-10 cover the nuts and bolts of case management.

11. **Discharge Summary**

→ 11 covers details for successful completion of probation/parole.

LS/CMI™ Section 1 Subcomponents

	The "Central Eight" Criminogenic Needs

LS/CMI™ Section 1 Subcomponents	The "Central Eight" Criminogenic Needs
Criminal History	History of Antisocial Behavior
Education/Employment	Education/Employment
Family/Marital	Family/Marital
Leisure/Recreation	Leisure/Recreation
Companions	Antisocial Associates
Alcohol/Drug Problem	Substance Abuse
Procriminal Attitude/Orientation	Antisocial Attitudes
Antisocial Pattern	Antisocial Personality Pattern

LS/CMI and the Central 8

Scoring Guidelines

Substance use related to offense

- Criminal activity is related to substance **use**

- Use alone not sufficient

- Substance use directly contributes or could contribute to law violation

Application: John

- Admits experimenting with marijuana

- Denies a drug or alcohol problem

- Negative drug tests

- Convicted on possession with intent to sell

Strengths

Positive factors which may moderate impact of risk factors

Absence of risk may/not be a strength

Important for case planning

Does not add or subtract from score

Application: John

- Having **problems at home**
- **Not close** with his **parents**
- Has several **delinquent friends**
- He **likes his job** and is **doing well** at work

Section 3: Prison Experience – Institutional Factors

3.1 History of Incarceration

3.2 Barriers to Release

Prior classification level

Protective custody (current)

Insufficient community support

Notoriety of offense

Section 4: Other Client Issues

Social, Health, and Mental Health

Victimization

Homeless

Immigration issues

Learning disability

Insufficient community support

Notoriety of offense

Section 5: Special Responsivity Concerns

Motivation

Interpersonally anxious

Women, gender-specific issues

Low intelligence

Section 6:
Risk/Need Summary and Override

6.1: Score-based Risk/Need Level

6.2: Client-based/Clinical Override

6.3: Administrative/
Policy Override

6.4: Final LS/CMI Risk/Need
Level

Section 7:
Risk/Need Profile

Risk/Need	CH	EE	FM	LR	CO	ADP	PA	AP	Total	R/N1	Override
Very High	8	8–9	4	—	4	7–8	4	4	30+	Very High	Very High
High	6–7	6–7	3	2	3	5–6	3	3	20–29	High	High
Medium	4–5	4–5	2	1	2	3–4	2	2	11–19	Medium	Medium
Low	2–3	2–3	1	—	1	1–2	1	1	5–10	Low	Low
Very Low	0–1	0–1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–4	Very Low	Very Low

Risk Levels

Risk Level	Score
Very Low	0-4
Low	5-10
Medium	11-19
High	20-29
Very High	30-43

Summary of Results

Risk/Need	CH	EE	FM	LR	CO	ADP	PA	AP	Total	R/N1	Override
Very High	8	8–9	4	—	4	7–8	4	4	30+	Very High	Very High
High	6–7	6–7	3	2	3	5–6	3	3	20–29	High	High
Medium	4–5	4–5	2	1	2	3–4	2	2	11–19	Medium	Medium
Low	2–3	2–3	1	—	1	1–2	1	1	5–10	Low	Low
Very Low	0–1	0–1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–4	Very Low	Very Low

What is John's **risk level**?

What **areas** should be **prioritized** for **intervention**?

Training and Certification Requirements

Complete training

Pass content and scoring test

Annual booster sessions

Final Points to Remember

- Classification involves **decision-making**

- Statistical prediction is **more accurate** than clinical prediction

- Using standardized factors *improves* **reliability** and **ease of scoring**; *reduces* **time** and **cost**

- Instruments give guidance and information; **people make decisions**

THANK YOU!

Questions and concerns can be directed to:

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